# COSTUMES FOR OUTING.

Now Comes the Season of Great Variety in Dress.

WHAT TO WEAR YACHTING.

The Colors and the Styles Which May Enter Into the Gown.

Marona Brown Is the New Shade, but the Old Trusty Dark B'u. Holds Its Own-Water and Smart Jackets-Chie Little Coats-The New Pabric that Resembles A para-Raw to Make Your Musitee This Tear-Steaves, and the Endless Variety to Which They Are Made-The Locast Fachten Minte.

This is the season which gives itself up to the same time tantalizing manner, for there are no end of distinctive contumes for special oceasions which seem to be positive necessities as we contemplate their consistent usefulness and appropriate design. The jaunty little coat and plain skirt look very tempting and inexpensive in their simplicity; but with all the little accessories necessary to complete a fashionable outing costume and give it the required variety of waistcoats, fancy waists, collars, neckties, belts, and buckles, it assumes an air of importance which, from a financial stand-point, is rather disheartening to the average girl However, as outdoor sports are more fashionable in summer than other amusements which require elaborate dress, she can acquire more real style and find herself more appropriately dressed on various occasions if she possesses one good outing costume than with any other single gown. The yachting season will soon be at its height, and pretty practical gowns suited to the requirements of the sport, which can also be made to do duty on shore, are a special phase of summer fash-ions. The new Havana brown shares honors with the old reliable shade of dark blue which has become such a staple color for yachting purposes. These colors, with white and red serge and the new linens so popular this on give a plentiful variety of serviceable materials and suitable colors. The yachting



en to very thick and heavy in quality, and is made up exactly as if it were wool. Every conceivable variety of shirt waist, blouse, and vest, from a pic uresque frilled chiffon concoction to a simple shirt waist of chambray which is plain enough to deserve its name is worn for morning as well as afternoon dress. Many of the batlete walsts are made with fine tucks, which form a square front, after the fashion of a man's shirt wors years ago. The dressy waists are worn over the skirt, either with a belt and full basque o folds of silk to finish the edge. The popular coat and skirt gown is a strongly defined type of dress not seemingly suggestive of many changes, but fashion's resources are many, and it never fails to originate designs distinctive enough to necessitate investing in new garments very often, or suffer the lousness of being out of style. Variety has been introduced in the revers, and the cut ingeniously diversified by being out into all



ble changes of vests and blouses the season's summer girl promises to present a very picturesque apprarance. A very "smart" yachting blue lines, made with the regulation coat and wide revers, has a shirt of white batiste striped with red rib! on. Rows of stitch ing finish the edge of the coat and trim of the orthodox blue serge, and the waistcoat is of pisis red cloth cut tight fitting and opened over a vest of white cloth, barred across with lines of red and blue. The wide sailor cellar is also of white, edged with the same colors. A very chic little coat, quite as pretty for other purposes as for yachting, is made of dark blue cioth. The collar is very unique, cut in four séparate pieces, which fit closely around the neck and widen out into three blunt points on the edge. These pieces are covered with white eloth and braided with gold and blue braid. The full vest, turnever collar, belt, and trim-



ming on the corners of coat skirt are of white moird. This with a plain blue skirt, makes a very stylish costume. Another gown, odd and striking in design, is made of white serge, with a full skirt trimmed with revers of red and white stripes arranged on either side of the front and around the back to form a full basque. A short jacket of the strips commences in front at the under-arm seam, and turns ever in revers-shaped pieces which form a collar at the back. The anchors are embroidered with gold braid. Almost every style of jacket is worn except the very long once which were used in the winter, and the little Eton cont is as popular as ever. Finusir right-fitting cont has a white

slik vest, with a full arrangement of the cloth falling at each side instead of revers. A sim-ple coat, pretty for whiteserge, is tolded widely back in front, faced with white moirs, and adormed with white pears buttons. The in-evitable black divired has found its way onto blue linen gowns, where it is used for facing revers and collars, and the incongruous combination of white drill and weel serge is another fancy of fashion. The drill is very effective for facings and vests, which should be fastened with bright buttons.

Biseveless jackets are very fashionable, and when made tight fitting in black silk and trimmed with jet embroiders they give a special style to an outdoor contame. New fabrice are not plenty at this season of the year. ration on thin gowns, and the latest Parisian but something which resembles alpaca mixed fancy is to have a bow, with long ends which

divorce are just tabulated. With all the facilities for gatting rid of hushand or wife in divorce-made-easy ceurts, there have been found in the whole country only one-fifth of one-per cent of the persons who have been married who have also been divorced. One per and in 500 means one couple in 1,000 that get divorced. There are not so many divorced men by a great many, but then, divorced men by a great many, but then, divorced men had widowers are very and to marry, and the figures prove that they probably do, for there are not so many widowors in the country as widows.

UP TO DATE FASHION HINTS.

Ribbons are the one special feature of deco-



THE NEWEST YACHTING COSTUMES,

with silk has made its appearance and is reach nearly to the hem of the skirt, fastened called "poil de chèvre." It comes in del cate shades of gray, and is made up into gowns rather more elaborate in style than the con-ventional tailor dress. The dainty air of elegance which chiffon lends to every garment it louches holds it in favor despite its transient durability, and chiffon bodices retain their popularity. They are not accordion plaited as much as formerly, but are made with a full blonse effect and belted in at the waist with a wide band of embroidery, a particularly pretty style for evening waists, with immense puffs of chiffon for sleeves arranged so that

they fall away and reveal the arm.



Among the dainty musling for summer fresses are those which are holland tinted, and dotted with white, black, pink, and blue, while others are exquisitely embroidered in tiny white flowers. Fine black muslins spotted with white or black are very fashionable and always ladylike. To wear over the shoulders with these thin dresses are quaint little capes, made of silk in dark shades of blue green, and brown shot with black. They are scarcely larger than a wide yoke, and are trimmed on the edge with either two full ruffles of the silk six inches wide, or with lace and a ruche of silk for a heading.

A striking combination for an afternoon dress is tlack cropon and foulard silk, with a cream white ground and heliotrope flowering The skirt is of crepon, cut in wide shallow scallops around the nottom to display the foulard skirt, and trimmed with a ru-hing and



bodies is entirely of foulard, except the full vest, which is of place heliotrope silk, trimmed down the front with lace, which also forms the collar. A pretty model for a dressy waist of slik or chiffon has three shirred puffs, both back and front bunched with cream guipure insertion. Lace edging trims the ruffles on the sleeves and the full basque. Bibbon forms the collar and belt, which is fastened with a bow and long ends.

THE MARRIAGE TIE IN ENGLAND, A Parliamentary Seport Showing the Do-

ings of the Bivores Court. It is pretty well understood in this country that the people of England don't go in much for divorces and judicial separations between man and wife, but just how small the number of such suits is perhaps is not known here. The House of Commons have recently had a report made showing the doings of the Eng-lish Diverce Cour and the number and char-

at one side of the yoke. The stik petticoat has become an article of artistic elegance, made of rich brocades and moiré silks, and trimmed with lace-covered ruffles and flounces of chiffon, and is almost as

ruffles and flounces of chiffon, and is almost as important an item of dress as the gown which is worn over it. A very dainty skirt is made of black and white striped slik with a flounce of reliow satin at the bottom, over which is a platted slik muslin ruffle edged with narrow black gulpure, and headed with black insertion and a ruche of mu-lin. White satin and white chiffon is the ideal combination for a bridal petticoat.

Two flexible stee's are sometimes put in the edge of dress skirts to give them the desired flare, and a plaited flounce of stiff muslin is added at the waist to throw the funess out.

Tulle cravats are worn with the tulle trimmed hats, and are made with two large resettes, instead of the bow which has prevailed solong An extreme fasey for giving breadth to the revers and keeping them in place is carried out by putting a slender whalebone in the upper edge.

Pink beiges, cornflower, blue, and red, with a volet lings which softens its tone, are very ashionable colors. Pretty summer dresses are made of cream-tinted Indian muslins, embroidered in deli-cate colors.

A novel way to freshen a white silk gown is to cover it with a tunio of colored transparent gause. It can be made in one piece, finished around the neck with a full bertha, and drawn in at the waist with a beit.

Tyrolese is the name of a hat with an in-dented crown, which is to supersede the sail-or. It is trimmed with a broad black ribbon band and a stiff pow and two quills at one side.

bLEEFES,

Their Interesting Evolution-Examples of

the Lat-at Styles. The evolution of the sleeve, from the close fitting, uncomfortable affair of a few years ago to the exaggerated balloon and fantastic ar-





rangement which bears the name to-day, is an in eresting example of the influence of fash-ion on taste. It is, of course, an accepted fact that fashions must change, otherwise the stries of dress would become a weariness to styles of dress would become a weariness to the eye, but if a limit could be put on the variations in sleeves that would keep them within the range of beauty and graceful outline, it would be a step toward improvement. Some of the styles are modernized copies of sleeves in the old portraits, and are worthy of illustration for their ingenuity and eccentricity of design rather than for their beauty and sections. A very peculiar variety has the fulness laid in deep plaits at the inside seam, and is trimmed with vandyake points of lace which half cover the sleeve. Another has deep plain cuff on lower sleeve which is cut with a band on the top that extends to the shoulder. Circular cuffs at the chow, and circular spaulettes at the shoulder, are still another facey, and draped butterfly puffs are divided by two plaited ruffles. The puffs are really receive for evening sleeves when made over another sleeve of lace.

Pretty Women and Wreiched Tramps.

Pertty Women and Wretched Tramps, On any morning, rain or shine, the very early riser in Brooklyn may see the most dainty and pumpered ladies sitting close to the wretchedest, homeless tramps in the Prospect lish Diverce Cours and the number and character of the cases tried there.

In six years 2.200 suits for divorce were tried. About 1.300 of these suits were instituted by the husbands and only about by the ladies who have gone out to the park on their blercles and have sought the summer house states who have gone out to the park on their blercles and have sought the summer house and have sought there by the ladies who have gone out to the park on their blercles and have sought the unmar house states are to rest of the brane husbands and 11st cases only the summer houses the tramps have been apprised there by the ladies who have gone out to the park on their blercles and have sought the unmar house and have sought the unmar house the tramps have been apprised there by the ladies who have gone out to the park on their blercles and have sought the unmar house the tramps have been apprised there by the ladies who have gone out to the park on their blercles and have sought the unmar houses. This very strance seems is brought about by the fact that in those aummer houses the tramps have been apprised there by the ladies who have gone out to the park of the brane seems to rest of the brane seems to rest and the park of the brane seems to rest and the park of the brane seems to rest of the park of the brane seems to rest of the park of the brane seems to rest and the park of the brane seems to rest of the park of the brane seems to rest and the park of the brane seems to rest of the park of the brane seems to rest of the park of the brane seems to rest of the park of the brane seems to rest of the park of the brane seems to rest of the park of the brane s

A of raising cake or biscuit with home-made mixtures of cream of tartar and soda, or saleratus and sour milk, are no longer used by the best housekeepers.

NTIQUATED methods

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OUIDA'S ECCENTRICITIES.

Oulda and Jimmy Whistler have caused the Londoners to feel overwhelming spasms of ear at the near approach of literary persons. Perhaps this accounts, in some measure, for the great celebrity enjoyed by literary people in the big English metropolis. What Mr. Whistler writes and says always attracts more attention than the things he paints, while the stories of the manner in which Ouida has spubbed, insulted, and berated the people who have tried to be civil to her are

innumerable. The last time she was in London she was wandering along St. James's place, when a big yellow house up a side street caught her eye. She walked up and looked at it thoughtfully. She was a queer figure of a small, shrunken woman of edvanced years, with a seamed and wrinkled face, old-fashioned ringlets hanging in front of her ears, an odd little bonnet cocked askew on her head, hoop skirts, and old-fash-

the wedding, for Angus insisted that he could not think of taking any girl from her home until he had a home to offer her in return. And thus were affairs between them when he shook the duet of anada off his feet and came to the United States.

The young man drifted out into Montana. There was plenty of work for willing hands, and Angus was no sluggard; he worked hard, he worked sarly and inte, but luck did not attend him. Eight years of the same dreary routine went by, and during that line Angus west hack to his old home twice. On both occasions he had long taiks with the girl who was patiently waiting for him, and feeling at each visit more and more despondent he tried to convince her that she was wasting her life for a faucy, told her in so many words that he did not believe he ever would be rich enough to diar fo marry: but the girl was traver than he, and would not be relinquished.

Six years ago Angus reached the end of his lane and found the ture. He struck pay dirt one dar, and in a few weeks realize! that he was worth something like \$50,000. He did not telegraph the good news home: he did not take the first train home; he did not town write to the dear ones there of his good fortune. Free-perlit had not peaked him is the least, but it caused him to set a mark he should strive to reach, and when that should be attained he determined to go home, and if his promised wife was still true he would marry her and make her happy. The montan rolled by and Angus Bieljusen had got a foothold in little. Here he got track of a mine located in the entre of the town that to him seemed able to realize all his house if he could secure it. He sailly learned the owner's name, but his whereabouts was another matter. With the same paralleling, he told the was many things about Butte that he did not know, and offered him \$25,000 cash for his holding. The proposition was accepted the papers made out, and Angus hereate the proprietor o a mine that in leas than three months proved to be in trute what in laney he had dreamed. Th

PATATATATATATATATATATATATATATATATATATA

**运业了出了出了的企业,然后是不是一个工作的。** 

STRANGER THAN A NOFEL

Her Imprompts Cell on Lord Salisbury and The Story of an Octoon Who Is Now How She Repaid His Courtery.

From the Chrone Daily Tribuna.
She was born in the South. Her father was an Englishman, and spent his time in travelling. He brought his daughter to be educated, and place | her in an exclusive north side boarding house. She was bright pretty, and intelligent, and was well liked by all with whom she came in contact. As she progressed in her studies she increased in popularity, and socially was a great success.

Her bills were all paid by her father, who stinted her in nothing. She was well supplied with pocket money, and whenever she needed anything she asked him for it, and there was never a complaint that she was spending too much money. One day the girl received a let-ter from her father, telling her to prepare at once for a long Europeau tour. He asked her to hurry and inclosed a large check for her to use in securing the necessary outfit. She go

Operas to Be Perform 4 and the Casts-Performance a in Musich.

The casts for the Bayrouth performances, which will take place from Ju y 13 to Aug. 13, have now definitely been settled. In "Lohengrin" Mme. Nordica, who has taken up her residence at Bayrouth for the summer, will have the monopoly of the part of Eisa, while lovered will be shared between Miss Marie Brema and Fri. Mellhac, Miss Brema, although of German parentage and education, is, we believe, the only English born prima donna who has yet been invited to sing at the Magner I-stivals. The Lohengrin will be M. Van Dyck, and the Tevansona Herr Popovici of Frague. This is the first performance of "Lohengrin" at Bayrouth, and it will of course be given without cuts. Miss Brema will also, hars with Frau Sucherthe part of Aundry in "Parsital," but, according to the official list, Mme. Nordica's annearance in "Tannhauser" would seem to have been abandoned. Only these three ope as will be given, and the Bayrouth festivals will afterward be suspended till 1887.

Meanwhile Wagnerians belated for Bayrouth will find a spleadid series of representations at Munich, where between Abg. Mant Og. 2 the whole of "Der Hing des Nibelungen" will be played four times. Die Mestersinger four times, and Tristan und Isolde" live. The artists include Mesdames Betraque Bianchi who sang at the opera and at the promenae conserts here twenty years ago! De Ahna, Elafaky, Moran-Olden, and Staudigt; MM. Alvary, orengg. Gudenus, Gura, Heichmann, Wiegand, and many ethers. From the London Tringersph.

From the Respon France.

Concerning King Theshaw's jewels, much has been written; but abody seems to have considered the fact that, when the British entered the palace at Mandalay, the gargeous throne room and the throne with the superabundance of gold and preclous goms were a wonderful sight to see. But it soon became known that the gold was only brane that had been gill, and the gene were flat-class Paris crystal glass. Some admiration must be accorded to the man who, over seven years after, has he hardheed to assert that he has hidden away a lot of treesure. Even the persons who were supposed to have really loaded most have either died poor or been more or less hard up since 1880. The entry explanation that will hold water, if the treasure has any real existence, is that Thomas Atking did those persons in the eye for the bulk of their priceless less.

### WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

OPINIONS OF NOMBN WRITERS.

Mrs. Montion, Patth M. Thomas, Eite. Wheel, er Wheen, "Oct.er-Thomas," Bon't Want ft, Eate Stable or Motioves in a Modifica-tion, and Little B. Chace Wyman Wants Er. PROM LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON.

BOSTON, Mar, 1894. You ask me to give you my views as regards woman suffrage. It is a question with which I do not actively concern myself. When the majority of American women wish for suf-frage I hope they will obtain it, but at present I do not think it is the wish of the majori'y Personally I do not desire it, because it seems to me that it would add to the number of un-thinking and ignorant veters; and I would

stead of widened. For myself, if suffrage were given to women. I should consider it my duty to vote, and as should not wish to vote ignorantly, I should be compelled to devote to the study of political

rather that suffrage should be restricted in-

compelled to devote to the study of political issues time and strength which I would prefer to use otherwise.

I believe that by the law of nature men and women have different apheres. Alen lead our armies and sail our ships and cable our seas. I trust in their chivary, as well as in their strength, and am quite willing they should be our Fresidents and Gevernors and members of Congress. Yet, should the majority of women desire and win what seems to me the onerous and undasirable right of suffrage, I should feel bound to bear my share of the burden patiently and full its exactions conscientiously.

LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON.

FROM EDITH M. THOMAS.

New London, Conn., May 27, 1804. This is to be observed of human interests and projects in general: when there is strong desire for participation there is the readiness to participate: when there is read ness there is exact preparation—minute acquaintance, at every point, with the situation. Now many women of the land have shown their desire for the ballot by so preparing themselves? One would suppose, if there were as great and as aggressive earnestness on the subject as has been represented by realets of the tical story of our nation, no present nor imminent issue could be indifferent to the feminine petitioner for her long-suppressed right of franchise. But we hear of the necessity of being "educated up" to a de-sire for suffrage and the advantages supposed to accrue therefrom. This argument suggests the analogy that, if a well-fed bourgeois com munity could only be educated up to caviare, they would be hungry for the same! Any can vass of the country at large falls to show constitutional or radical graving on the part of women for the new dish her overzealous

chefs are preparing for her. she was a quest figure of a small shrumbes withink flow of included and the second of the street in the control for man, and off little bounds contain the street has been dead to the street of the control for man, and the street has been dead to the street of the stre But the objection on this ground of unfitness through ignorance or inexperience is met by advocates of suffrage with the fact that so were the freedmen ignorant and inexperienced

ted.

Next to the children, we women are most indulged and no women more indulged than
these of our own land. But do not do not,
hecause mo rentarily we ery for it, hand down
to us this dangerous toy, which, like the magician's fan opened out, may encompass and
shadow the whole country; unlike that fan,
incapable of being folded up again as convenience.

FROM ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

SHORT BEACH, CORR., May 18, 1894. I have never been able to feel any interest in the subject. I have been convinced on several occusions by earnest advocates of the cause that my indifference was reprehensible, but I have not been able to overcome this indifference.

The cause does not appeal to me, and many features of it seem offeative. Yes, I am sure it is all working toward seme ultimate good, which is the object and aim of all things.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

PROM "OCTAVE THANKS."

CLOVER BEND, Ark., May 22. I think that we have far too many voters already, and I can see no good, but, on the contrary, much evil, in adding the immense amount of political ignorance that would be contained in the woman's vote to the ignorance that is fermenting in our politics already. At the same time it is impossible not to admire the unselfish and mobile light that a far-mire the unselfish and mobile light that a far-women coavinced of the justice of their cause, have meet for equal suffrage; and I believe much indirect benefit to women and to men has come out of the agitation. I think if I were to have to mir my sent ments toward the suffragiats into I sentence it would be: God bless you, may you be defeated!

ALICE FRENCH.

FROM HATE SANBORN.

Bosros, Mass., May 20, 1894. As regards the question of woman's suffrage, I am literally half over the fever. I did not used to care at all for the right to vote, be cause I was ignorant and had not given sober thought to the subject. Now I do desire women to vote in school matters, and that as they do at least half of the shurch work and 877 and 879 Broadway, N.Y.



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eouncils and other positions of honor and influence.

I want a woman who does a man's work, and does it as well as a man, to have equal pay. But as a universal, complete franchisa would bring suc. a host of ignorant unputicipled, wicked women to the polls, controlled by the same sort of men. I can as yet only achoostel limited suffrage for women.

KATE NANDARN.

FROM LILLIE B. CHACK WYMAN The rightfulness of woman suffrage 3'48 settled a hundred years ago, when the prime ple of political liberty for men was established. Woman suffrage is not going to threaten the home as much as it is threatened by industrial problems. Voting men and voting women will have a thousand interests in common, and will work together on lines where they now divide The industrial question as it relates itself to the home presents more various aspects and more complicated issues than the political one. So long as old age and infancy make their imperative demands upon maturaty; ... are devel ped in the effort to mee: those de

long as the best traits of human chiqueter and the loveliest elements of human affection mands; so long as the awastest hann's ess must be the basis upon which all other sos is institutions are founds'. The existence of the home requires the mutual support as well as the independent labor of a two responsible members, the man are woman who join together to care lot the older and younger persons who naturally become their charges. Speaking broadly, and without undue regard for exceptional instances, it is impossible that the home can be made what it should be if the larger

tional instances, it is impossible that the homecan be made what it should be if the larger
portion of energy belonging to both the man
and the woman be expended in industrial
pursuits outside the home walls. It is also
very difficult for the average woman to do her
part in making the home walls. It is also
very difficult for the average woman to do her
part in making the home it for infill its mission,
it all her education and all her industry belore
marriage have been of a kind which has no
more relation to home life than spinning colton thread in a factory has to fashioning a
haby's mustlin frock.

Of e-urse there are money gaining industries which a married woman can pursue at
home or in such occasional lawhon as not to
interfere with more domestic duties, and such
pursuits often give her such experience or to
canitary help as make her a brighter and
better director of the home. I do not such to
be understood as decreating the modern confranchisement of woman as to taken. I look
upon it as a necessary reaction from her former complete subjection to the binneshold ur
fashionable rout us, and one tha will be henficial in the such. There must be likerty of
choice before there can be rational choice. Althings must be proved before we can hold
fast that which is good. I look forward, therefore, to a time when women
having gaised entire industrial liberty
will react back from some pursuits town of
which they now tend very strongly, and whom
each individually has a right to follow and
will return larg-by to industries more close to
connected with domestic life. It will not be
a house servant—servant is really a nonmore following and complete to be a found school to be
word in the internal better one, in which it will
not only be homerallies to be a found school to be
will be more desirable because more trais at
home servant—servant is really a nonmore desirable because more trais of
most one desirable because more trais of
interest, and make the domestic life their chefinterest, and make the LILLIE B. CHACK WYMAN.

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